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# Labor Market Digest, July 2010

Maine Department of Labor

Maine Center for Workforce Research and Information

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# MAINE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Center for Workforce  
Research and Information

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*A publication of  
the*

**MAINE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**  
Center for Workforce  
Research and Information

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# LABOR MARKET DIGEST

July Data

September 2010

## Workforce Analysis of Maine's Health Services Sector Released

In response to shortages of qualified workers in a number of health professions, particularly nursing, and concerns that shortages could expand to other fields, the Legislature passed "An Act to Ensure an Adequate Supply of a Skilled Health Care Workforce" in 2005. The Act charged the Center for Workforce Research & Information, in conjunction with agencies of the Department of Health and Human Services, to compile a healthcare occupations report every four years. *Workforce Analysis of Maine's Health Services Sector*, the second report in the series, was recently released. The report provides a macroeconomic overview of healthcare workforce trends, reviews a variety of workforce statistics, and analyzes some of the significant issues affecting healthcare workforce development. Following are some of the highlights of the report.

**Maine's Healthcare Sector** – Healthcare is the largest private sector employer in Maine, accounting for 17 percent of jobs and 18 percent of total wages paid, a larger share of the workforce than most states. Nationally, healthcare accounted for 13 percent of jobs and 12 percent of wages. Nearly one-third of jobs in the sector were in hospitals, one-quarter in ambulatory care (physician, dental, chiropractic offices, physical

therapy clinics, and other care providers), one-quarter in nursing and residential care facilities, and one-fifth in social assistance.

Healthcare has been a strong job creator, adding more net new jobs than the next ten sectors combined between 2000 and 2008. Job growth has been accompanied by escalating expenditures. Maine's per capita healthcare expenditures increased faster than any other state between 1991 and 2004 (the most recent available year), rising an average of 7.8 percent annually. The rise pushed our per capita expenditures from 30th to third among the states and District of Columbia. Healthcare expenditures averaged \$6,450 per person in 2004. Under the current delivery paradigm, the relationship between rising employment and expenditures is unavoidable, and is something to be aware of in light of the fact that healthcare is expected to remain the primary driver of job growth for many years.

**Healthcare Occupations** – Health occupations include practitioners (doctors, dentists, chiropractors, and other providers), which require high levels of education and licensure, and support workers (nursing aides, home health aides, physical therapy assistants, etc.), which require lower levels of training and licensure. Health occupations comprise half of jobs in the healthcare

*cont. on page 8*

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## Civilian Labor Force, Employed, and Unemployed by Labor Market Area, Not Seasonally Adjusted

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE <sup>1</sup>			EMPLOYED <sup>2</sup>			UNEMPLOYED <sup>3</sup>			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE <sup>4</sup>		
	Jul 10	Jun 10	Jul 09	Jul 10	Jun 10	Jul 09	Jul 10	Jun 10	Jul 09	Jul 10	Jun 10	Jul 09
<b>LABOR MARKET AREA</b>												
Augusta	44,180	43,830	44,720	40,970	40,830	41,490	3,210	3,000	3,230	7.3%	6.8%	7.2%
Augusta-Waterville Combined <sup>6</sup>	66,030	65,810	67,080	60,890	60,970	61,960	5,150	4,840	5,120	7.8	7.4	7.6
Bangor	70,700	70,500	71,700	65,000	65,200	66,300	5,700	5,300	5,400	8.1	7.6	7.6
Belfast	14,040	13,900	14,020	12,840	12,750	12,890	1,190	1,150	1,140	8.5	8.3	8.1
Boothbay Harbor	5,180	4,790	5,300	4,910	4,510	5,040	280	270	260	5.3	5.7	4.8
Bridgton-Paris	14,290	13,950	14,530	12,930	12,680	13,130	1,350	1,280	1,410	9.5	9.1	9.7
Brunswick	35,470	35,440	35,650	32,970	33,070	33,140	2,500	2,370	2,500	7.1	6.7	7.0
Calais	5,750	5,620	5,840	5,040	4,940	5,100	710	670	740	12.4	12.0	12.7
Camden	7,970	7,830	8,230	7,430	7,290	7,650	540	530	570	6.8	6.8	7.0
Conway, NH-ME <sup>7</sup>	4,330	3,960	4,430	4,020	3,670	4,140	300	290	290	7.0	7.3	6.5
Dover-Foxcroft	9,360	9,440	9,440	8,310	8,420	8,320	1,050	1,030	1,120	11.2	10.9	11.8
Ellsworth	32,260	31,030	32,300	29,920	28,760	30,120	2,350	2,270	2,180	7.3	7.3	6.7
Farmington	16,870	16,810	16,920	15,130	15,090	15,080	1,740	1,720	1,840	10.3	10.3	10.9
Houlton	8,310	8,560	8,410	7,410	7,660	7,450	900	900	960	10.9	10.5	11.4
Lewiston-Auburn	57,900	57,700	57,400	52,900	53,000	52,400	5,000	4,700	5,000	8.6	8.1	8.7
Lincoln	3,680	3,700	3,680	3,300	3,330	3,290	370	370	390	10.1	9.9	10.6
Machias	7,920	7,840	7,960	7,180	7,120	7,300	740	720	660	9.3	9.2	8.3
Madawaska	2,850	2,850	3,010	2,590	2,590	2,740	260	260	270	9.3	9.2	9.0
Millinocket	4,010	3,990	4,040	3,410	3,410	3,440	600	570	600	14.8	14.4	14.8
Pittsfield	7,270	7,360	7,490	6,380	6,510	6,540	890	850	950	12.2	11.6	12.7
Portland-South Portland-Biddeford	207,500	203,800	210,500	193,600	190,600	196,600	13,900	13,200	13,900	6.7	6.5	6.6
Portland-South Portland-Sanford Combined <sup>6</sup>	219,000	215,100	222,100	203,900	200,800	207,000	15,100	14,300	15,100	6.9	6.7	6.8
Portsmouth, NH-ME <sup>7</sup>	9,560	9,530	9,610	9,020	8,980	9,050	540	550	560	5.7	5.8	5.8
Presque Isle	24,180	24,180	24,530	21,910	21,840	22,360	2,270	2,330	2,170	9.4	9.7	8.8
Rochester-Dover, NH-ME <sup>7</sup>	11,220	11,240	11,120	10,360	10,380	10,280	860	850	840	7.6	7.6	7.5
Rockland	12,490	12,360	12,950	11,610	11,490	12,020	880	870	930	7.0	7.0	7.2
Rumford	9,350	9,430	9,580	8,030	8,150	8,200	1,320	1,270	1,380	14.1	13.5	14.4
Saint George	1,440	1,430	1,480	1,350	1,340	1,400	80	90	80	5.8	6.2	5.5
Sanford	11,480	11,370	11,660	10,240	10,200	10,470	1,240	1,170	1,190	10.8	10.3	10.2
Skowhegan	15,060	15,060	15,300	13,500	13,550	13,800	1,560	1,510	1,500	10.4	10.0	9.8
Waldoboro	10,030	9,730	10,240	9,360	9,090	9,510	670	640	730	6.7	6.6	7.2
Waterville	21,850	21,980	22,360	19,920	20,140	20,470	1,930	1,840	1,880	8.9	8.4	8.4
York	19,010	18,040	19,470	17,860	16,940	18,310	1,150	1,100	1,170	6.0	6.1	6.0
<b>MAINE</b>	<b>712,400</b>	<b>703,900</b>	<b>720,800</b>	<b>655,800</b>	<b>649,700</b>	<b>664,400</b>	<b>56,600</b>	<b>54,200</b>	<b>56,400</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>7.8</b>
<b>UNITED STATES (000)</b>	<b>155,270</b>	<b>154,767</b>	<b>156,255</b>	<b>140,134</b>	<b>139,882</b>	<b>141,055</b>	<b>15,137</b>	<b>14,885</b>	<b>15,201</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>9.7</b>

<sup>1</sup> Civilian labor force, employed, and unemployed estimates are by place of residence. Current year estimates are preliminary; year-ago estimates are revised. Items may not add due to rounding. All data exclude members of the Armed Forces.

<sup>2</sup> Total employment includes nonfarm wage and salary workers, agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, the self employed, and workers involved in labor disputes.

<sup>3</sup> People are classified as unemployed, regardless of their eligibility for unemployment benefits or public assistance, if they meet all of the following criteria: 1) they were not employed during the survey week; 2) they were available for work at that time; and 3) they made specific efforts to find employment some time during the prior four weeks. Persons laid off from their former jobs and awaiting recall and those expecting to report to a job within 30 days need not be looking for work to be counted as unemployed.

<sup>4</sup> The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing the total number of unemployed by the total civilian labor force and is expressed as a percent.

<sup>5</sup> Bangor; Lewiston-Auburn; Portland-South Portland-Biddeford; Portsmouth, NH-ME; and Rochester-Dover, NH-ME are Metropolitan Statistical Areas. Augusta, Brunswick, Rockland, Sanford, and Waterville are Micropolitan Statistical Areas.

<sup>6</sup> Adjacent metropolitan and/or micropolitan statistical areas that have a specific level of economic integration, but still retain separate identities.

<sup>7</sup> Maine portion of the area which includes towns in both Maine and New Hampshire.

Source: Maine Department of Labor, Center for Workforce Research and Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## Civilian Labor Force, Employed, and Unemployed by County, Not Seasonally Adjusted<sup>1</sup>

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	Jul 10	Jun 10	Jul 09	Jul 10	Jun 10	Jul 09	Jul 10	Jun 10	Jul 09	Jul 10	Jun 10	Jul 09
<b>County</b>												
Androscoggin	58,840	58,570	58,420	53,830	53,830	53,380	5,010	4,740	5,040	8.5%	8.1%	8.6%
Aroostook	34,390	34,610	34,970	31,080	31,240	31,720	3,310	3,360	3,250	9.6	9.7	9.3
Cumberland	160,130	157,390	162,190	149,450	147,300	151,590	10,690	10,090	10,610	6.7	6.4	6.5
Franklin	14,340	14,270	14,390	12,870	12,830	12,830	1,460	1,440	1,560	10.2	10.1	10.8
Hancock	32,240	31,010	32,330	29,930	28,810	30,140	2,310	2,210	2,190	7.2	7.1	6.8
Kennebec	63,530	63,270	64,490	58,620	58,660	59,600	4,910	4,600	4,880	7.7	7.3	7.6
Knox	21,280	21,020	22,040	19,830	19,570	20,490	1,450	1,450	1,550	6.8	6.9	7.0
Lincoln	19,570	18,870	19,910	18,310	17,670	18,620	1,260	1,200	1,290	6.4	6.4	6.5
Oxford	28,430	27,840	28,920	25,410	24,970	25,830	3,020	2,870	3,090	10.6	10.3	10.7
Penobscot	78,140	78,030	79,130	71,360	71,640	72,590	6,780	6,390	6,550	8.7	8.2	8.3
Piscataquis	7,430	7,480	7,510	6,600	6,680	6,610	840	800	900	11.3	10.6	12.0
Sagadahoc	19,250	19,250	19,390	17,920	17,980	18,020	1,330	1,270	1,380	6.9	6.6	7.1
Somerset	24,820	24,940	25,300	22,170	22,350	22,670	2,650	2,590	2,620	10.7	10.4	10.4
Waldo	19,690	19,510	19,750	18,010	17,910	18,170	1,680	1,610	1,580	8.5	8.2	8.0
Washington	14,550	14,350	14,660	12,990	12,820	13,170	1,560	1,530	1,490	10.7	10.7	10.2
York	115,530	113,360	117,220	107,220	105,320	108,760	8,320	8,030	8,460	7.2	7.1	7.2
<b>MAINE</b>	<b>712,400</b>	<b>703,900</b>	<b>720,800</b>	<b>655,800</b>	<b>649,700</b>	<b>664,400</b>	<b>56,600</b>	<b>54,200</b>	<b>56,400</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>7.8</b>
<b>UNITED STATES (000)</b>	<b>155,270</b>	<b>154,767</b>	<b>156,255</b>	<b>140,134</b>	<b>139,882</b>	<b>141,055</b>	<b>15,137</b>	<b>14,885</b>	<b>15,201</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>9.7</b>

<sup>1</sup> See page 2 for footnotes 1 through 4 and source.

### Regional News

#### Western Maine

**Maine Machine Products Co.** of South Paris was purchased by GenNx360 Capital Partners of New York. ♦ **The Saunders Brothers** mill in Greenwood was purchased at auction and will restart operations. ♦ **TransCanada** will scale back plans for a 15 turbine wind farm to 11 at Kibby Mountain.

#### Central Maine

**TD Bank** opened a new call center in Auburn that will employ nearly 500 workers. ♦ **Kestrel Aircraft** will open a new composite aircraft plant at the Brunswick Naval Air Station that will employ up to 300. ♦ **Central Maine Power** began work on the \$1.4 billion upgrade to the electrical grid. ♦ **The Al Corey Music Center** in Waterville closed. ♦ **The University of Maine and Cerealus Holdings** of Waterville received a patent for a sustainable, biodegradable food packaging alternative.

#### Southern Maine

**Maietta Construction** in Scarborough filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy, affecting an unknown number of workers. ♦ A new \$4 million U.S. Army recruiting facility is under construction in Kittery at the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard. ♦ **The Makeup Shop** opened a store in Freeport. ♦ **The Downeaster** began work on the new Portland to Brunswick line after receiving \$35 million from the federal government. ♦ **Southern Maine Community College** cut four positions and will leave three open positions unfilled as the college grapples with a potential \$500,000 loss in state funding. ♦ **Bath Iron Works** was awarded \$105 million for work on the second and third DDG-1000 class destroyers. ♦ Portland engineering firm **Industry and Energy Associates** was purchased by Edmonton, Alberta-based Stantec. ♦ **The University of New England's** pharmacy school earned candidate status from an accreditation council. ♦ **The U.S. Navy** awarded an \$8 million contract to build a new Marine Corps Reserve Center at the former Brunswick Naval Air Station.

#### North/East Maine

**Appalachian Katahdin** mill in Patten closed, laying off 18 people. ♦ **The Whig & Courier Pub** in Bangor, which closed in July, was sold at auction and will reopen. ♦ **Calais LNG** lost its financial partner and may have to abandon the project if a new partner can't be found. ♦ **The State and Montreal, Maine & Atlantic Railway** are negotiating a final price after an initial offer of \$18.1 million for 223 miles of track in northern Maine. ♦ **Husson University's** Doctor of Pharmacy program received candidate status from an accreditation council.

#### Coastal Maine

**The Bath Country Club** will receive a \$50,000 investment from the Savings Bank of Maine after buying the country club in a bankruptcy auction. ♦ The pollock catch limit was raised after complaints by Maine fishermen. ♦ **The Moorings** in Southwest Harbor was destroyed by a fire displacing nine workers.

## Civilian Labor Force, Employed, and Unemployed in Maine, Seasonally Adjusted (in thousands)

ITEM	2010							2009					
	Jul	Jun	May	Apr	Mar	Feb	Jan	Dec	Nov	Oct	Sep	Aug	Jul
Civilian Labor Force	694.8	698.0	702.5	705.0	705.2	705.8	705.3	704.5	704.1	703.8	703.5	703.3	703.3
Employed	638.7	642.5	646.0	647.8	647.2	647.3	647.3	647.5	647.1	646.7	646.3	645.8	645.6
Unemployed	56.2	55.6	56.5	57.2	58.0	58.6	58.0	57.0	57.0	57.1	57.2	57.5	57.7
Unemployment Rate (%)	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.2

<sup>1</sup> See page 2 for footnotes 1 through 4 and source.

## Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in Maine, Seasonally Adjusted<sup>1</sup> (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	2010							2009					
	Jul	Jun	May	Apr	Mar	Feb	Jan	Dec	Nov	Oct	Sep	Aug	Jul
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment	593.9	588.4	590.3	585.9	591.4	591.1	588.9	587.3	587.9	592.9	593.4	592.9	593.0
Natural Resources	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.3
Construction	23.2	23.0	22.8	21.9	23.4	23.2	22.2	23.9	24.4	24.0	24.4	24.5	24.7
Manufacturing	53.3	53.0	52.4	52.4	52.4	52.4	51.1	51.2	51.5	52.2	51.5	51.7	52.0
Durable Goods	28.0	28.0	27.8	27.7	27.8	27.9	27.5	27.0	27.1	27.5	27.0	27.1	27.4
Nondurable Goods	25.3	25.0	24.6	24.7	24.6	24.5	23.6	24.2	24.4	24.7	24.5	24.6	24.6
Trade, Transportation and Public Utilities	117.0	115.4	115.8	116.3	116.3	116.0	115.5	114.9	115.7	116.6	118.3	118.1	118.3
Wholesale Trade	19.8	19.2	19.2	19.2	18.9	18.6	19.0	18.8	18.9	19.1	19.4	19.4	19.5
Retail Trade	80.5	79.6	80.0	80.5	80.8	80.5	80.3	79.6	80.5	81.0	82.1	81.9	81.8
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	16.7	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.9	16.2	16.5	16.3	16.5	16.8	16.8	17.0
Information	9.1	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.1	9.2
Financial Activities	30.0	30.2	30.3	30.0	30.6	30.1	30.0	30.5	30.5	31.2	31.7	31.7	31.8
Finance and Insurance	23.8	23.9	24.0	23.9	24.3	24.0	23.9	24.3	24.2	24.7	25.1	25.1	25.1
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.7
Professional and Business Services	54.2	54.3	54.4	54.0	53.6	53.6	54.3	53.9	53.7	54.5	54.7	54.7	54.4
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Svcs.	22.8	23.1	22.8	22.3	22.6	22.4	22.8	22.6	22.5	22.9	23.2	23.3	23.3
Mgmt. of Companies and Enterprises	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.6
Admin. & Support & Waste Mgmt. Svcs.	24.7	24.5	24.8	25.1	24.4	24.6	25.0	24.8	24.7	25.0	24.9	24.7	24.5
Educational and Health Services	118.7	118.5	118.9	119.0	118.2	118.3	119.4	119.3	119.1	119.1	118.7	118.9	118.9
Educational Services	19.3	19.2	19.3	19.5	19.1	19.3	19.4	19.6	19.5	19.6	19.3	19.3	19.3
Health Care and Social Assistance	99.4	99.3	99.6	99.5	99.1	99.0	100.0	99.7	99.6	99.5	99.4	99.6	99.6
Leisure and Hospitality Services	62.0	60.8	59.5	59.2	62.2	62.8	61.8	59.9	59.5	61.2	59.6	58.9	59.0
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	8.3	8.2	8.0	8.3	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.2	8.5	8.1	7.8	7.9
Accommodation and Food Services	53.7	52.6	51.5	50.9	53.6	54.2	53.3	51.5	51.3	52.7	51.5	51.1	51.1
Other Services	19.9	18.4	19.2	19.0	19.4	20.0	19.6	19.3	19.2	19.2	19.5	19.6	19.6
Government	103.7	103.1	105.3	102.8	103.8	103.1	103.5	102.8	102.7	103.4	103.5	103.2	102.8
Federal Government	15.3	16.7	18.1	15.5	15.9	14.9	14.9	14.7	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.8
State Government	26.9	26.9	27.1	27.0	27.2	27.3	27.9	27.3	27.3	27.5	27.3	27.3	27.4
Local Government	61.5	59.5	60.1	60.3	60.7	60.9	60.7	60.8	60.6	61.1	61.4	61.1	60.6
Bangor - Nonfarm W & S Employment	63.8	63.9	63.9	63.6	64.2	64.1	63.9	64.3	64.2	64.4	64.7	64.7	64.7
Lewiston - Nonfarm W & S Employment	47.5	47.4	47.6	47.7	47.1	47.0	46.7	47.1	47.1	47.3	47.1	47.0	46.9
Portland - Nonfarm W & S Employment	187.0	186.5	185.9	185.6	186.7	186.7	185.8	186.2	186.8	187.2	188.3	187.2	187.5

See footnotes 1 and 2 on page 7. The Information industry is not suitable for seasonal adjustment because it has very little seasonal and irregular movement. Source: see page 2.

## Maine Unemployment Rate 8.1 Percent in July

State Labor Commissioner Laura Fortman announced the preliminary unemployment rate for Maine was 8.1 percent in July, not significantly different from 8.0 percent in June or 8.2 percent a year ago. The number of unemployed totaled 56,200, down 1,500 from a year ago. The national unemployment rate was 9.5 percent, unchanged from June and not significantly different from 9.4 percent a year ago.

There were 593,900 nonfarm payroll jobs in July, up 5,500 over the month. "The picture in Maine is similar to the nation. Although there has been some job growth in 2010, the unemployment rate remains high," Fortman said.

July seasonally-adjusted unemployment rates in other New England states were 5.8 percent in New Hampshire, 6.0 percent in Vermont, 9.0 percent in Massachusetts, 11.9 percent in Rhode Island, and 8.9 percent in Connecticut. The New England average was 8.7 percent.

The not seasonally-adjusted statewide unemployment rate was 7.9 percent in July, not significantly different from 7.8 percent a year ago. Not seasonally-adjusted rates ranged from 6.4 percent in Lincoln County to 11.3 percent in Piscataquis County. The largest unemployment rate increases were in eastern counties and the largest decreases were in Piscataquis and Franklin counties. Among metropolitan areas, unemployment rates were lower than the statewide average in Portland-South Portland-Biddeford (6.7 percent) and higher than the average in Lewiston-Auburn (8.6 percent) and Bangor (8.1%).

Detailed labor force and unemployment data for the state, counties, and 31 labor market areas, as well as nonfarm jobs data for the state and the three metropolitan areas is available at [www.maine.gov/labor/lmis/data.html](http://www.maine.gov/labor/lmis/data.html).

## Selected Regular Unemployment Compensation Program Indicators

Key Data	Jul 2010	Jun 2010	Jul 2009
Average Duration	17.4	17.6	15.5
Average Weekly Benefit Amount*	\$271.49	\$272.80	\$281.56
Exhaustees	1,680	1,860	2,308

\* For totally unemployed claimants, excluding dependency allowances.

### Weekly Initial Claims

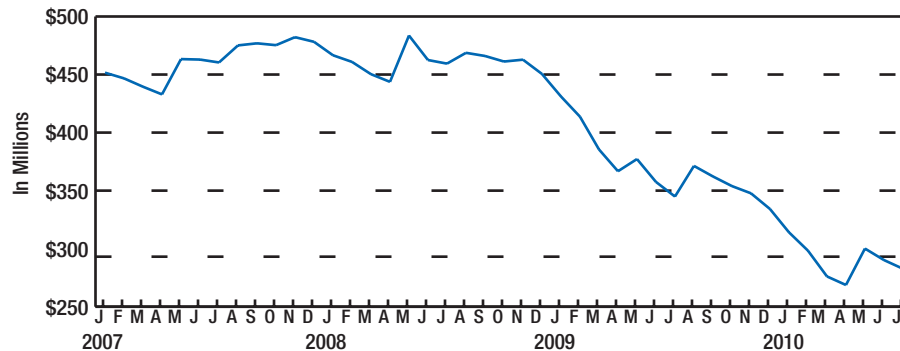
Week	7/31	7/24	7/17	7/10	7/3	6/26	6/19
2010	1,373	1,462	1,458	1,372	1,704	1,734	1,754
Week	8/1	7/25	7/18	7/11	7/4	6/27	6/20
2009	1,496	1,496	1,719	1,732	1,920	2,123	1,749

### Continued Claims Less Partial\*

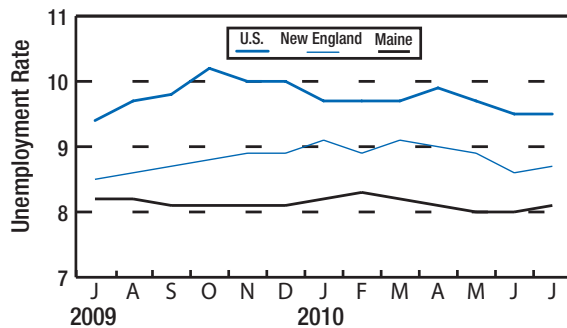
Jul 2010	Jun 2010	Jul 2009
13,433	13,610	15,984

\* For the week including the 12th of the month.

### Monthly Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund Balance



### Unemployment Rates, Seasonally Adjusted



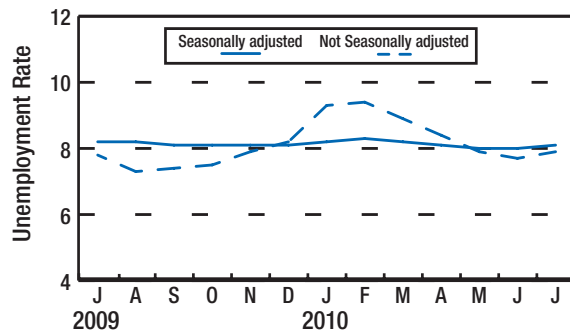
### U.S. Consumer Price Index

for all urban consumers (CPI-U)

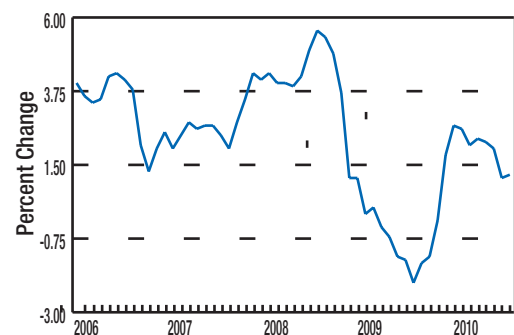
Item	Jul 10	Jun 10	Jul 09	Dec 09
(1982-1984 = 100) All Items	218.0	218.0	215.4	215.9

Percent Change from Prior Month	+0.0%
Percent Change from 12 Months Ago	+1.2%
Percent Change from Last December	+1.0%

### Unemployment Rates for Maine



### Over-the-Year Change in CPI-U





## Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment, Not Seasonally Adjusted (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	MAINE			PORTLAND- SO. PORTLAND MSA			LEWISTON- AUBURN MSA			BANGOR MSA		
	Jul 10	Jun 10	Jul 09	Jul 10	Jun 10	Jul 09	Jul 10	Jun 10	Jul 09	Jul 10	Jun 10	Jul 09
<b>Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>605.4</b>	<b>602.6</b>	<b>602.9</b>	<b>190.9</b>	<b>190.1</b>	<b>191.9</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>63.3</b>
<b>Total Private</b>	<b>513.3</b>	<b>498.7</b>	<b>512.4</b>	<b>169.4</b>	<b>166.1</b>	<b>170.7</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>51.9</b>
Goods Producing	82.1	81.0	82.0	21.1	21.0	21.9	7.1	7.1	7.5	6.0	6.0	6.2
Natural Resources and Mining	2.9	2.5	2.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.2	0.2
Logging	2.7	2.3	2.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Construction	25.7	25.2	27.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	2.5	2.5	2.6
Construction of Buildings	5.9	5.8	6.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	3.2	3.1	3.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Specialty Trade Contractors	16.6	16.3	17.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	53.5	53.3	52.5	12.8	12.8	13.1	4.8	4.9	5.2	3.3	3.3	3.4
Durable Goods	27.9	28.2	27.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Wood Product Manufacturing	4.0	4.1	4.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Computer and Electronic Product Mfg.	2.8	2.8	2.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transportation Equipment Mfg.	8.0	8.2	8.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nondurable Goods	25.6	25.1	25.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Paper Manufacturing	7.6	7.6	7.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service-Providing	523.3	521.6	520.9	169.8	169.1	170.0	40.3	40.8	38.9	56.4	57.5	57.1
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	119.2	116.2	120.8	38.3	37.5	39.3	9.6	9.4	9.5	14.2	14.1	14.6
Wholesale Trade	20.2	19.4	20.0	7.6	7.5	7.9	1.3	1.2	1.3	2.1	2.1	2.1
Retail Trade	82.4	80.4	83.9	24.6	24.0	25.2	6.0	6.0	6.0	9.5	9.3	9.7
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	9.1	9.1	9.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Food and Beverage Stores	20.1	19.7	19.8	6.2	6.0	6.3	*	*	*	*	*	*
General Merchandise Stores	13.1	13.0	12.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nonstore Retailers	5.1	5.1	5.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	16.6	16.4	16.9	6.1	6.0	6.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.8
Utilities	1.8	1.8	1.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transportation and Warehousing	14.8	14.6	15.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Information	9.1	9.0	9.2	4.0	4.0	4.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.1
Publishing Industries	2.9	2.8	2.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Financial Activities	30.7	30.6	32.5	14.9	14.9	15.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.2	2.2	2.3
Finance and Insurance	24.0	24.0	25.3	11.8	11.8	12.1	*	*	*	*	*	*
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	11.2	11.3	11.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	6.7	6.6	7.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Professional and Business Services	55.9	55.9	55.8	23.5	23.6	23.4	5.3	5.3	5.0	5.9	5.9	5.9
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Svcs.	22.9	23.1	23.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mgmt. of Companies and Enterprises	6.7	6.7	6.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Admin. & Support & Waste Mgmt. Svcs.	26.3	26.1	25.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Education and Health Services	117.5	117.5	117.6	35.6	35.9	35.6	11.0	11.0	10.7	13.7	13.8	13.9
Educational Services	18.0	17.8	17.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Health Care and Social Assistance	99.5	99.7	99.7	31.4	31.4	31.6	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ambulatory Health Care Services	25.7	25.9	26.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hospitals	32.2	31.7	31.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nursing and Residential Care	23.9	24.0	23.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Social Assistance	17.7	18.1	17.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Leisure and Hospitality	78.2	69.8	74.3	26.0	23.5	25.3	4.1	3.9	4.0	6.0	5.9	5.9
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	10.9	9.7	10.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Accommodation and Food Services	67.3	60.1	64.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Accommodation	17.4	13.9	16.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Food Services and Drinking Places	49.9	46.2	47.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Services	20.6	18.7	20.2	6.0	5.7	5.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.9	1.9	2.0
<b>Government</b>	<b>92.1</b>	<b>103.9</b>	<b>90.5</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>11.4</b>
Federal	15.6	16.7	15.0	2.2	2.5	2.3	0.6	0.6	0.3	1.3	1.4	1.3
State	24.6	24.4	24.9	4.4	4.4	4.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	5.4	5.3	5.5
Local <sup>2</sup>	51.9	62.8	50.6	14.9	17.1	14.3	3.8	4.7	3.5	4.7	5.9	4.6

\* Where an employment estimate is not entered, either the data is not available in sufficient detail for publication or is nondisclosable by law.

Footnotes: <sup>1</sup> Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary workers who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Domestic workers in private households, proprietors, the self-employed, and unpaid family workers are excluded. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry. Current month's estimates are preliminary; prior month and year-ago estimates are revised. These estimates are benchmarked to March 2009. As a measure of reliability, the March 2009 benchmark revision for total nonfarm wage and salary employment was 0.7 percent lower than the original sample-based estimate.

<sup>2</sup> Regular teachers are included in summer months whether or not specifically paid in those months.

Source: See page 2.

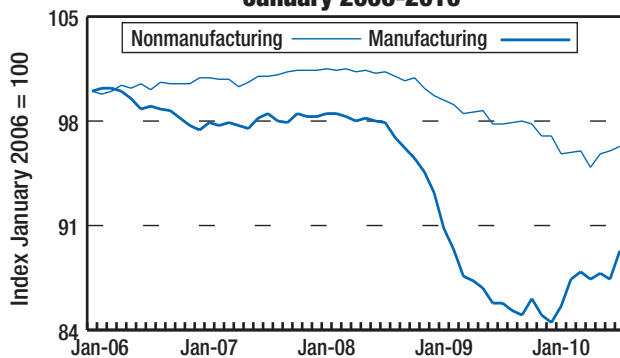
## Earnings and Hours of All Employees by Industry<sup>1</sup> Not Seasonally Adjusted

AREA AND INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS			ANNUAL AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Jul 10	Jun 10	Jul 09	Jul 10	Jun 10	Jul 09	Jul 10	Jun 10	Jul 09	2009	2008	2007
<b>STATEWIDE</b>												
<b>Total Private</b>	<b>\$655.06</b>	<b>\$650.99</b>	<b>\$632.21</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>\$19.21</b>	<b>\$19.26</b>	<b>\$18.76</b>	<b>\$19.16</b>	<b>\$18.96</b>	<b>\$18.74</b>
Goods Producing	855.06	844.12	818.12	39.9	39.5	38.7	21.43	21.37	21.14	21.21	20.62	20.58
Construction	776.90	766.36	758.84	39.8	39.2	38.5	19.52	19.55	19.71	19.86	19.11	18.94
Manufacturing	918.29	908.92	854.86	40.1	39.9	38.3	22.90	22.78	22.32	22.31	21.66	21.65
Manufacturing -Production Workers	837.21	820.82	805.15	41.1	41.0	39.8	20.37	20.02	20.23	19.97	19.71	19.19
Private Service Providing	617.10	613.78	597.94	33.0	32.7	32.8	18.70	18.77	18.23	18.67	18.51	18.25
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	584.17	578.92	558.90	33.4	32.8	32.4	17.49	17.65	17.25	17.61	17.18	16.82
Professional and Business Services	783.20	780.13	785.53	35.6	35.3	35.4	22.00	22.10	22.19	22.13	22.55	21.75
Education and Health Services	652.08	650.08	620.80	32.9	33.1	32.0	19.82	19.64	19.40	19.41	19.19	19.19
Leisure and Hospitality	314.60	297.68	320.50	26.0	24.5	27.3	12.10	12.15	11.74	12.42	12.22	11.88
<b>Bangor - Total Private</b>	<b>633.63</b>	<b>626.87</b>	<b>610.72</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>17.95</b>	<b>18.17</b>	<b>17.35</b>	<b>17.69</b>	<b>16.81</b>	<b>16.33</b>
<b>Lewiston - Total Private</b>	<b>621.39</b>	<b>600.73</b>	<b>584.22</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>18.33</b>	<b>18.04</b>	<b>18.20</b>	<b>18.53</b>	<b>17.05</b>	<b>15.93</b>
<b>Portland - Total Private</b>	<b>734.32</b>	<b>722.37</b>	<b>697.09</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>21.79</b>	<b>21.89</b>	<b>21.06</b>	<b>21.51</b>	<b>20.85</b>	<b>21.14</b>

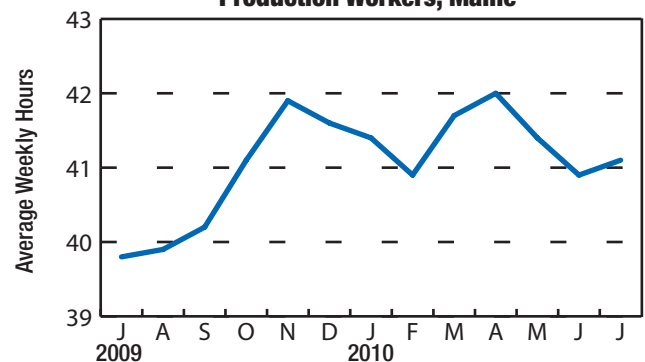
<sup>1</sup> Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for all workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and include such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential, as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Source: See page 2.

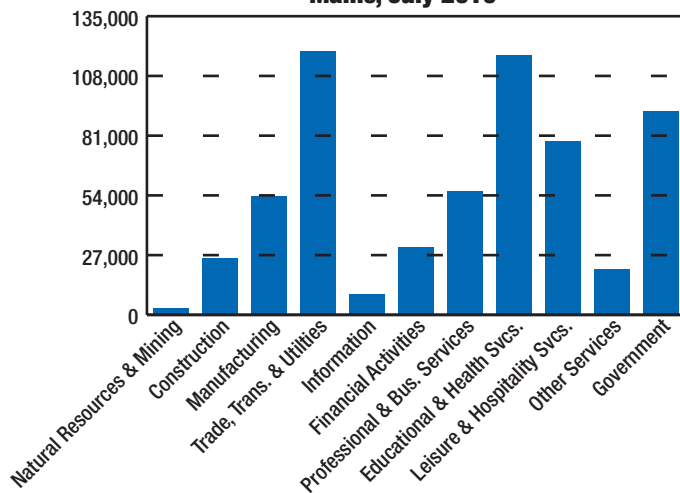
**Nonfarm Employment Trend by Sector  
January 2006-2010<sup>1</sup>**



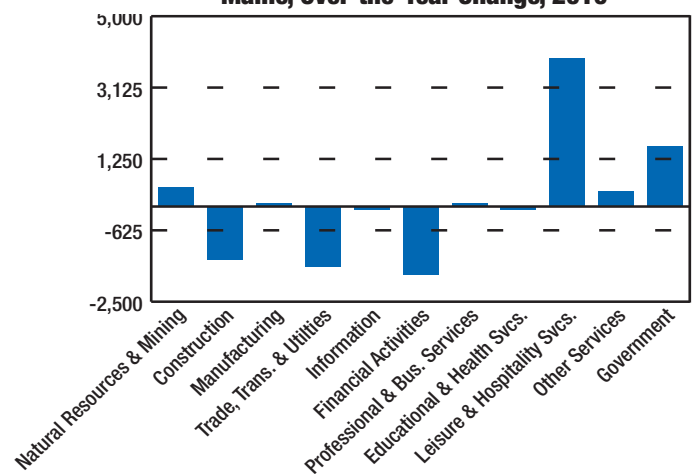
**Hours Worked by Manufacturing  
Production Workers, Maine<sup>2</sup>**



**Nonfarm Employment by Industry Supersector  
Maine, July 2010<sup>2</sup>**



**Nonfarm Employment by Industry Supersector  
Maine, Over-the-Year Change, 2010<sup>2</sup>**



<sup>1</sup> Seasonally Adjusted. <sup>2</sup> Not Seasonally Adjusted.



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*cont. from page 1*

sector, with the remainder in administration, food and custodial services, and other functions. About 86 percent of those in health occupations work in the healthcare sector, with others in public administration, schools, and other sectors. The occupational mix of employment differs significantly among types of providers. Registered nurses account for 43 percent of jobs in hospitals, but just 15 percent in ambulatory care, and 11 percent in nursing and residential care.

In recent years, employment in health support occupations increased faster than among practitioners. Across the spectrum of healthcare occupations, employment is expected to continue to grow rapidly, accounting for nearly one in three net new jobs between 2006 and 2016. Among the 40 occupations expected to have the fastest rate of growth during that period, 20 are health-related.

Healthcare practitioners earned an average of \$67,850 in 2008, substantially higher than the \$37,670 average for all wage and salary jobs, reflecting high education and training requirements. Health support workers earned an average of \$25,330, reflecting lower training requirements.

**Healthcare Workforce Development Challenges** – An essential component of meeting growing demand for health services is ensuring sufficient numbers of workers with appropriate skills across all regions of the state. Maine faces a number of long-term challenges: there are indications of worker shortages in some occupations and in rural areas; the population is aging, increasing demand for services; and a large share of the healthcare workforce is close to retirement age. In order to develop a healthcare workforce that will meet the demands of the next generation, preparations need to be made now, as lead times associated with

education, training, and hiring workers is measured in years in many occupations.

Demographics play a key role in the quantity and type of services in demand, as consumption of healthcare rises with age, and Maine's population is older and aging more rapidly than the nation. Demand for cardiologists and other internal medicine specialists is expected to rise very rapidly, which is at odds with the large share approaching retirement age who could exit the workforce just as demand for their services peaks.

There are a range of ways to examine shortage or adequacy of supply, and an even wider range of perspectives on the type and price of services that should be available. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services formulated one means of examining these issues through population to practitioner ratios. This needs-based approach indicates Maine needs more primary care, mental health, and especially dental practitioners. Supply/demand ratios, on the other hand, look at the number of job postings relative to the supply of existing workers in an occupation. This approach identifies many areas of need, especially among psychiatrists and pharmacists. The report further examines job vacancy patterns; wage differentials between Maine and the nation among occupations; the geographic distribution of the healthcare workforce; and program completers at educational institutions.

The full report with more than 90 charts can be found at [www.maine.gov/labor/lmis/publications/pdf/WorkforceAnalysisMaine'sHealthServicesSector.pdf](http://www.maine.gov/labor/lmis/publications/pdf/WorkforceAnalysisMaine'sHealthServicesSector.pdf).

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